VOL. LXIII.—NO. 160.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896-COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

COMMENTS ON THE BOND BIDS.

London Paper Says the Success of the

Loan Will Have a Good Induence.

LONDON, Feb. 6.- The Westminster Gazette be

lieves that the President's decision in favor of a

equilar loan has been justified. Its success

In its issue to-morrow the Times will heartily congratulate President Cleveland and the United States upon the success of the new loan.

Mr.Cleveland's faith in his own policy, it says, has been amply justified, and the nation's evident confidence in the maintenance of the gold basis is the best guarantee that it will be maintained.

tioned.

The Standard will also offer its congratula-tions, but somewhat less cordially than the

Times.

The Chronicle will also comment upon the success of the loan, and in the course of its article will say: "They may well be proud."

BELLIGERENCY OF THE CUBANS

The Question Discussed by the House Com-

mittee on Foreign Affairs,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.- The question of recog-

nizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents

was freely discused at the meeting to-day of the

House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Pear-

son of North Carolina began the debate by sug-

gesting that the House should formulate a res-

olution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, without waiting further for the data

from the State Department, which the commit

tee called for several weeks ago. At that time

the general subject of Cuban affairs was re

the general subject of Cuban analys was re-ferred to a sub-committee of which Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania is Chairman. When Mr. Pear-son had finished, the question was asked of Mr. Adams what ought to be the attitude of this Government with reference to Cuban recog-

Mr. Adams thought the United States ought

The Juragua Mines in Cuba Not Raided

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6,-After a dangerous

voyage with decks swept, cargo shifted, boats

carried away and otherwise damaged, the British

steamer Apericy, Capt. Sheroorne, arrived at

tous of iron ore from the Juragua mines, where

it was reported the Spanish forces had recently

massacred the Cuban laborers working in these

capt, Sherborne saw the despatch received here from St. Jago a few days ago to the effect that "on Jan. 20 the chief of the Spanish forces ordered the imprisonment of all Cubans in the Juragna mines. They could catch only eighteen or twenty, the rest having made good their escape. These, after having been barbarously beaten, were hanged, some by the neck and others by the feet, and tertured till dead. In consequence the mines are shut down."

SPANISH WAR REPORTS.

Successes in Cuba.

Gen. Godoy pursued the rebels and overtook

them near duca. A fight took place, during which four of the insurgents were killed and a number wounded. The ruleds retreated, carrying their wounded with them. The Spanish less was one wounded. Gen. Godoy says that Matagas was mortally wounded, having been that where in the breast.

ELECTRICAL STRIKES OFF.

Difficulties Will Probably Now Be Settled

by Arbitration.

No. 3 on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-

pany's building and the Manhattan Hotel were

of the Electrical Contractors' Association from to-day at the Bullding Trad tinb rooms, 117 East Twenty-third stree in accordance with the ultimatum sent out the association that no conference would held with No. 3's representatives until the strikes were declared out.

Company to Secure Payment for Slaves.

But all the Gold Bonds in the world won't relieve

him as quickly as Riker's Expectorant will cure the worst cough or cold.—Adu.

declared off by that organization last night at

committee of No. 3 will meet a committee

The strikes of the Electrical Workers' Union

Capt, Sherborne saw the despatch received

which are operated by

Was Reported in the Desputches,

the paper says, cannot fall to have a good influ-

ence at home and abroad.

TRIAL FULL OF SENSATIONS

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN MURPHY AND HIS CLIENT HELD FOR PERJURY.

Bleecker Street Bank Produces Two Velled Women and Nome Unexpected Humphrevs and Ends J. J. Homphrey's Claim to a Balance Murphy Found in a Logislative Inquiry-Mother Didn't Know Her Son.

A Femarkable case ended before Justice Dugro

of the Supreme Court vesterday in the commitment of Lawyer William D. Murphy, who is an ex-Assemblyman, and of John J. Humphrey, a planterer, to jail for perjury. Although the amount involved was not large, four States were scoured for evidence, and several times the amount involved was expended in the defence. One Hugh Humphrey in 1846 opened an account with the Bank for Savings called the large legible hand and said that he was a blacksmith. He deposited \$100, and in the same year deposited \$45 more. He never drew any money and was never heard of again at the bank. The money due him now amounts to \$2,008. None of his relatives was heard from mearly fifty years and no claim was made for the money until about a year ago, when John J. Humphrey was appointed administra-

tor of the estate of Hugh Humphrey by the Surrogate at Jamaica, L. I., on his allegation that he was a nephew of Hugh. With the letters of administration John J. Humphrey presented himself at the bank and demanded the money. The bank wanted further evidence, and Humphrey presented, through Lawyer Murphy. long affidavit. On this affidavit was a tracing of the name Hugh Humphrey, which the affidavit stated was made from an old copy of the New Testament which had been in the family for many years. J. J. Humphrey told some-thing about himself and his alleged uncle in the

He averred that he was 43 years old and lived trand avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Prince Edwards Island and came to this city in 1879. He married Mary McCool of this city the year after he came here. He averred that both his parents were dead. His father. Thomas Humphrey, had died in Boston six years ago, aged 66 years. Thomas had two brothers, Hugh and William. Hugh had never married and died in 1856 on Long Island. He had been a blacksmith, and was 45 years old at his death. Hugh had come to this country in 1840. He had worked, when last heard of, in the Novelty Iron Works. William had died many years ago in Prince Edwards Island and had left no chil-

The papers on the application were referred by the bank to John E. Parsons, Chairman of the Law Committee of the bank, who sent word to the claimant, as Murphy admitted on the stand yesterday: "The claim is a fraud in my judgment and Murphy is a fraud."

Action was then instituted against the bank by Humphrey, through Lawyer John J. Burke. Lawyer Murphy swore yesterday that Hum-phrey had procured his own counsel, and that he (Murphy) had never seen Burke until the case was brought. Strong & Cadwallader, attorneys for the bank, through George W. Wickersham, a member of that firm, began a great hunt for evidence against the claim. They first went to all the Humphreys in the city directory and then to those in the Boston directory. As a result, they secured the astonishing surprises of the trial, but kept them and their witnesses close and unknown to each other, so that they were not sprung on the plaintiff until he was on the witness stand. Savings banks have of late the lawyers said, had many fictitious claims made against them for unclaimed money, and the bank resolved to contest this claim to the utmost. They attribute such claims to the law massed several years ago requiring savings banks to file each year with the banking department a list of the moneys on deposit for more

banks to file each year with the banking department a list of the moneys on deposit for more than twenty years to which no claim has been made, and they say that certain lawyers had nosed over these records and have done the rest. But they knew Murphy before. Ten years ago he was connected with a claim against the same bank made by Miles Gearon, who was as a result sent to jail for perjury. They knew Murphy had been connected with other claims for such moneys, but they did not learn until he took the stand yesterday where he got his particulars of these old bank accounts.

Humbrev, who had lawyers Burke and Murphy in attendance in his behalf yesterday, gave evidence before Justice Dugro of the same nature as his affidavit. He produced half a dozen old books which he said had been in his family for many years. In the New Testament was found the name Hugh Humphrey in lead pencil in two places. He also produced a memorandum book of about the same size, both being about seven inches by four. There was no doubt that these books were all many years old. The print and binding were antiquated and first learned from his father that his uncle Hugh had deposited money somewhere. His only relative, he said, was a sister in Boston. He got a poctal card from Lawyer Murphy, and after eseing him decided that it was his uncle Hugh who had deposited the money in the defendant bank. Two witnesses compared the signatures in pencil in the Testament with the pame of Hugh Humphrey signed in 1840 in the books of the bank, and said the three signatures were by the same person.

Then began the surprises. George L. Hum-

signatures in pencil in the Testament with the pame of Hugh Humphrey signed in 1840 in the books of the bank, and said the three signatures were by the same person.

Then began the surprises. George L. Humphrey, musical director at the Hernid Square Theatre, was brought into court and took the stand. He said he was not a relative of the plaintiff. A year ago last November, he testified, he received a postal card from Lawver Murphy, which he produced. It told of the amount on deposit and asked for an interview. The witness told Mr. Murphy that he had had an uncle named Hugh, but did not know much about him, and could not say that he had deposited the money. The witness thereupon sent to his brother, Arthur C. Humphrey of Akron, O., for family books. He said that when he yet the books he let Mr. Murphy have them, and after that he tried several times to get them back, but Murphy said he needed them in his investigation. The witness positively identified the books, including the New Testament and the memorandum book, which had been put in evidence by the plaintiff, as the books he had lent to Lawyer Murphy. On examining the New Testament he said that the name of Hugh Humphrey in pencil was not in it when he let Murphy haveit. The witness said that his father's name was John, who had no brothers that he knew of except Hugh. The books in evidence had been his father'mand on his father's death they were taken by his prother Arthur.

Arthur C. Humphrey, a commercial traveller who had been brought from Akren, testified that the books produced by the plaintiff hai been in his father's possession for many years, and that he had sent them about a year ago to his brother George. He also testified that his father had a brother named Hugh.

Then came a new sensation. A tall, thin woman in black, wearing a heavy black veil, was put upon the stand. She had been kept in a private recening the heavy sord reiners that greatly resembled those of the defendant, but she had a firmer mouth. She were god rinemal.

she removed her veri on the stand, showing a long face and prominent features; features that greatly resembled those of the defendant, but she had a firmer mouth. She wore gold-rimmed spectacles. Her forshead is half retreating, like that of the plaintiff, and her hav, which is tinged with gray, looked as if it had been some-thing of the reddish sandy color of that of the plaintiff. Both she and he are long waisted and narrow chested.

plaintiff. Both she and he are long wasted and narrow chested.

When this woman removed her veil counsel for the plaintiff asked leave to terminate the case by the withdrawal of a luror. The defence objected and Justice Dugro said sharply.

"I will show the plaintiff that he cannot triffe with this court. Let the case proceed."

The woman testified that her name is Kathleen Humphrey, and that she lives in Wollaston Heights, Boston. She is the widow of Thomas Humphrey, whom she married at Sunnyside, Prince Edward Island. She had eight children, slif of whom are living, so far as she knows, the name of the cidest being John James. She had not seen her eldest som for ninetten years. He had left her to better himself, and she had lost trace of him He would now be its years old.

Stand up," said Lawyer Wickersham to the plaintiff, who sat hithe rear of the court room. Humphrey stood up, and the lawyer said to the willness:

"Is that your missing son?"

ithers:
"Is that your missing son?"
The pallid face of the old lady became paler intense interest, said she, as she leaned forward to get a better book.

Humphrey came forward a little, and she

flumphrey did so, passing his hand over his face several times as he gave twists to his long, drooping moustache.

She examined his feasures carefully, and sat

down a moment and thought. She rose again and looked him over intently, and said: "I do not recognize him." "Do you think he is your son?" asked the

"Do you think he is your son?" asked the lawyer.

"No. I do not," she replied.

The books in evidence were shown to her, and she said she had never seen them before. She did not know that her husband had a brother named Hugh, and if he had she said she would have known about it. She said that her missing son was a plasterer, and she had last heard from him about seven years ago from Brooklyn. That was the only word she had received from him since he went away.

him about seven years ago from Brooklyn. That was the only word she had received from him since he went away.

Mrs. Catharine Mack, whose husband is Albert J. Mack, a machinist, was also brought over, velled from the City Hall. She said that she used to live in Prince Edward Island, and that she had known the Humphreys forty years. She had known John James Humphrey. The plaintiff was again brought forward for identification and the witness was asked if he was the missing son. She examined him, hesitated, and then said:

"He is the man. I have no doubt about it. He is the image of his father."

Mary Fillmore, another woman who had been kept in seclusion, was then called. She lives at 20 East 106th street, and she said that she is a cousin of the plaintiff. Her father was William Humphrey, who, the plaintiff had said, had died without leaving children. She declared that her father is living in New Brunswick. Her father had only one brother whom she had known—Thomas, the father of the plaintiff—but she believed that he had another brother named John. There was no brother named Hugh.
"Do you recognize the plaintiff as the son of your Uncle Thomas?" she was asked.
"Yes: I saw him about six years ago in Brooklyn."

Meanwhile Justice Dugro had left the court

your Uncle Thomas? She was asked.

"Yes: I saw him about six years ago in Brooklyn."

Meanwhile Justice Dugro had left the court room several times, and it became known that criminal proceedings were in the wind. He talked with Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach and with Justice Gildersleeve.

Lawyer William D. Murphy, who gave his residence as 152 West Sixty-fourth street, then took the stand. He is a short man of about 60 years. He has white hair and pointed beard. He said he was aumitted to the bar in 1857. He is not in active practice, but he has several estates to manage. He was asked about the claim of Gearon, who went to jail. He said he had advised against the suit. He said he had advised against the suit. He said he had advised against the suit. He said he founding the Elmira Reformatory?" counsel asked.

"I think it was in 1868 that I gos an appropriation of \$200,000 to establish the Reformatory."

"Do you make a business of recovering old

riation of \$200,000 to establish the Reformatory."

"Do you make a business of recovering old claims against banks?"

"I do not make a business of it, but I have had to do with such claims."

"How did you come to learn about this claim?" counsel continued.

"While I was in the Legislature these old deposits in banks came up, and a Commission was appointed to ascertain how much unclaimed money was in savings banks in this city. I was the attorney of the Commission, and I examined the books of all the savings banks in this city. I found that about a quarter of a million dollars in unclaimed accounts are deposited with these banks, and so reported to the Legislature. No action was taken at that time. Prople who learned about my work came to me to ask about these accounts."

"Is that how you came to get the facts of this account." he was asked on cross-examination.

"Yes, I got the amount of the account and the full name of the depositor, and that he was a blacksmith."

"You kept the information all this time with-

blacksmith."
"You kept the information all this time with-

counts?"
"Yes. I have it yet."
He then swore that all the books which his client had put in evidence had been given to him by the plaintiff and that he had let George L. Humphrey have them for a while, but that George had returned them to him. He never received any of those books originally from George.

"Did you take information about other ac-

received any of those books originally from George.

Murphy summed up for the plaintiff. He admitted that the mother of his client was Kathleen Humphrey, who had failed on the stand to recognize her son. He said he had been at the house of the plaintiff when the latter did not have bread for his family, and that it was a case of a rich bank trying to keen the poor heirs out of money. He said that the signatures in pencil were identical with the signature made by Hugh Humphrey in 1846, and he asked how, if the pencil names were forged, the forger could have got from the bank the signature, which the bank carefully guards.

"Representatives of the Legislature sometimes find out many things," answered Lawyer Wickersham.

times find out many things," answered Lawyer Wickershaim.

The Jury was out but a few moments, and brought in a verdict for the defendant. In thanking the jury Justice Dugro said:

"Owing to the nature of the evidence and your verdict, I believe that orininal proceedings should be taken in the matter. Turning to Lawyer Murphy and the plaintiff mestiremain."

Mr. Murphy and the plaintiff must remain."

The mother and som about whose relation there seemed to be no mistake, did not move near each other or speak to each other. When the reporter asked the mother if she had since been convinced that he was her son, she said:

"I cannot remember him. I do not think he is."

Murphy said:
"They liaven't evidence to convict. This will come out all right."
"Are you afraid Humphrey will squeal?" asked the reporter as Murphy moved away from bis clent.

"No, he's all right," rejoined the lawyer. "He "No, he's all right," rejoined the lawyer. "He has an even keel."

Justice Dugro did not return to the court room until about two hours later. He immediately ordered the two men under arrest on his own charge of perjury, putting them under \$3,000 hall seeh. He took the books presented by the plaintiff for evidence on the charge of perjury. The two men were put in charge of court Officers Newman, Berrigan, and Roesch to be held at the Court House all high. The Judge gave an attendant money out of his own pocket to pay for dinners and breakfasts for the attendants and the prisoners. Murphy has other claims against the same bank and against other banks.

Two Dental College Students Confess Par-

ticipation in the Crime. CINCINSATI. Feb. 6.—The name of the young woman whose headless body was found in the woods near Fort Thomas Barracks on last Saturday morning was Pearl Bryan, whose nome was at Green Castle, Ind. She was the daughter of Alexander Bryan, a wealthy farmer of that

Her murderers are Alonzo Walling and Scott Jackson, students in the Ohio Dental College in this city. Another man who is responsible for the crime is William Woods, a youth aged 19, who caused Miss Bryan's ruin.

Woods arrived here to-night in charge of Cincinnati detectives, who arrested him this morning at South Bend, Ind. He denies any knowledge of the crime.

Jackson and Walling, both of whom are in Central police station, have partially confessed. Walling and Jackson were roommates. Wall-

Central police station, have partially confessed.

Walling and Jackson were roommates. Walling says Jackson killed the girl; Jackson swears that it was Wailing. The theory of the police is that Jackson is the man.

Jackson confesses that he got the woman's head and threw it in the river, but declares that it was given him by Walling. Neither will tell how the woman died. Woods was Jackson's intimate friend, and wrote to the dental student telling him that he had wronged Miss livyan and that in a few weeks she was to become a mother. He begged Jackson to take the girl and perform an operation. Jackson consented, and on Jan. 27 Miss Hryan sarrived in Cheimasti. Four days later her hedy was found. It is believed here that Jackson induced Walling to assist him, that the young woman died under the influence of chloroform, and that her head cut off to conecal her identity. There could have been no direct motive on the part of either Jackson or Walling to murier the woman. Miss Bryan was a graduate of Depauw University, class of 1802. She was a favorite in the place. A telegran from Green Castle to-night says that a hundred men will arrive here from that place to-morrow. The Cincinnati police station is strong and there is no danger of a lynching.

How thousands of people take medicines for indigeation, and still continue to eat fermented bread. Yeast is decomposition, decay, and a germ product. In the aerated Bread no yeast is used, no fermentation takes place, and the dough is never touched by hands. Ask your grocer for it—4ds.

ALL THE BONDS PRINTED.

THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS MAY ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

The Bight Reserved by the Secretary to Reject Bids May Operate in Favor of Bidders who Will Bring Their Gold from Abrond-Senator Hill's Object Lesson. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. By working day and

night with expert accountants Assistant Secretary Curtis hopes to be able to announce tomorrow the names of those who were the successful bidders at the bond opening on Wednesday. The Treasury has already in hand ready or delivery \$40,000,000 registered bonds and \$22,000,000 coupon bonds. Bonds of the latter character, principally of \$1,000 denominations, are being printed and delivered at the Treasury at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day. Many of the successful bidders indicated in their bid how they desired the bonds awarded them "broken up." Those who did not will be invited to do so when notified of the acceptance of their bids. Chief Johnson of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has practically all the bonds printed with the slight detail of denomination to be put on some, and from present indications, with 120 days left in which all bonds can be paid for, no delay is ex-

pected in their delivery.

There is a well-defined opinion that, beginning with the solitary bidder from impoverished Newtoundland, who offered his hoarded gold at the rate of 150 for a \$50 four per cent. 29-years bond of the Unleed States, down to the bed evel laid by the Morgan syndicate at 110.6877, all bids will be accepted. Everything under assumption the discretion distinctly reserved by the Secretary in rejecting any and all bids, and the further intimation given out that, other things being equal, preference will be given to those who propose to bring their gold from abroad, have to be taken into account. Mr. Morgan, having associated with him one of the strongest financial institutions in Germany, and having himself an interest in powerful banking institutions abroad, may be able to give such assurances as to the importation of gold as will increase the percentage of his bid accepted. despatches, thought there were only forty millions ahead of him. The full list shows that if all the bids received are bons fide there may be twenty or thirty millions more. It will be, of course, discretionary with the Secretary to accept, say fifty millions of the Morgan syndiente's bid on condition that the gold, or the greater part of it, be brought from abroad, and to partition the remaining fifty millions among the most eligible bidders at 111 and upward. Secretary Carlisle has not so far given any

indication as to his purpose. Already steps have been taken to afford sucpesaful bidders an opportunity to pay for their bonds. The following circular letter, directed to United States Treasurer Morgan, copies of which were also forwarded to the nine Assistant Treasurers, was signed by Assistant Secretary Wike late this afternoon.

Wike late this afternoon.

Transcript Department, Feb. 6, 1896.
As soon as practicable the department will furnish you a dat of the accepted stied in print for per cent tonds of 1920 offer a decided publishing of the circulars of Jan. 8, each bidder with the address, the amount of each bid, the price, and the date of the Secretary and an initial States gold coin or gold certificates be hashingents, or in full, as provided in the trulars about 10 miles that properties are the amount of each bid. The price, and the date of the Secretary and in initial States gold coin or gold certificates be hashingents, or in full, as provided in the trulars above monitoned. Farb payment of an installment should include the principal premiums the price named in the bid, and accrued interest from Feb. 1, 1896, to date of such payment, so that prioritonate amount of the bonds representing the installment will be paid for in full. In will issue for each payment your certificates of deposit, in duplicate, in the home of the depositor, on account of prechase of four percent, benched lugarst received, and also state thereon the number of the installment when not in full. You will deliver the duplication of the depositor, ward the original to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instructions to retain the duplicate and to for ward the original to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a letter from the depositor giving complete information as to the Kid and denominations of the bonds will be issued only upon receipt by the

"Mr. Murphy and the plaintiff must remain."

The mother and son about whose relation thore seemed to be no mistake, did not move near each other or speak to each other. When the reporter asked the mother if she had since been convinced that he was her son, she said:

"I cannot remember him. I do not think he is."

The reporter then went to the plaintiff and asked him if that was his mother. He replied:

"Why, certainly. There is no doubt about it,"

"Why haven't you spoken to her on meeting her after so many years?"

"She would probably faint, and I did not want."

"She would probably faint, and I did not want."

"She would probably faint, and I did not want."

"She would probably faint, and I did not want."

to make a scene in the court room. I am going to see her outside or to-night at the residence of Mrs. Fillmore.

She left the court room, apparently avoiding him in passing. One of the attorners for the defence asked the mother if she would return to the city to give evidence in the oriminal case, and she reniled. "If I am paid."

"You're not frightened?" said Lawyer Murphy in a jecular tone as he went up behind the plaintiff.

"Oh, no; we have to take things as they come." he renlied.

"You know Tweed used to say 'they can't hang me, so I am satisfied," returned the lawyer in a reassuring way.

When the reporter came up at this juncture

Murphy said:

"They haven't evidence in the court room. I am going the series to draw an object less son from the bend issue, which is intended to benefit the friends of free silver, especially those who insisted that the "toling masses" were anxious and willing to come forward and take the bends offered for sale by the Serret the bends of free silver, especially those who insisted that the "toling masses" were the bends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially the send of the friends of free silver, especially those who first the friends of free silver, especially those which is intended to define the friends of free silver, especially that the first the friends of free silver, especially the send of the bends of free silver, especially that the first the friends of free silver, especially that the first the friends of free silver, especially the ben was offered at the Treasury Department yesterday. He says he also desires to show that Colorado, West Virghia, and other States whose representatives were clamering for a socalle popular loan, were not among the larger bibliers for bonds. During the discussion of this curestion in the Senate several weeks and, Senator Teller and other free silver Senators denounced the financiers of New York for offering to buy the bonds, by syndicate or otherwise, and declared that the 'farmers, the mechanics, and the common people generally of Colorado and other States were ready and anxious to ceme to the relief of the towerment and take some of the bonds. Senator Hoar at that time doubted the existence of the "old weman with a teapot full of gold who was eager to purchase some of the bonds. When Senator Hill receives the official cath he will probably interest the Senate and the country on the

subject.
Senator Elkins says he proposes to press to a Senator Elkins says he proposes to press to a Senator to the following the forethe Committee on Finance proceding that sill further issue of tovernment bands shall be open to competition. The result of the band sale yesterday, he says, demonstrates very clearly that it is more profitable to the Government by many millions of dollars to go into the open market with its bonds.

TALK HERE ABOUT THE BIDS.

John A. Stewart and His Allies Say the Criticism of the Morgan Bld Is Baseless.

No member of the combination that authorized John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company to make a uniform bid for the bonds was found yesterday who was willing to authorize the use of his name in making the criti-cisms that were set aftest of the methods of the Morgan syndicate in bidding for the bonds. The principal members of the Stewart combination, including Mr. Stewart himself, said there could be no possible ground for suspicion. It was out that the Morgan bid pointed much higher than was necessary if the price, 110.6877, named therein, had been based upon a previous knowledge of the price at which the Stewart bid would be made-110.075. Until the bids are properly classified an accurate cstimate cannot be made, but the best information obtainable yesterday was that the amount bid for above the Stewart bld was so large that even had there been no bid by the Morgan syndicate the Stewart combination would have got few if any bonds. It is estimated that the Morgan syndicate will get about \$55,000,000. Mr. Stewart himself said yesterday: "I have been to see Mr. Morgan this morning

and have congratulated him on his success in and have congramated him on his success in scruring some of the bonds. I regret that any rumors relecting upon any of the large bidders should have obtained circulation. They have not emanued from any of the principals in the uniform bid. My intercourse with Mr. Morgan has been of the most cordial character. I think that he has shown very good judgment in this matter, and I am sorry that he did not se-cure more bonds. Of course, I would have been very giad to obtain some of them, but I am glad that so large a proportion of the loan will very glad to obtain some of them, but I am glad that so large a proportion of the loan will go to Mr. Morgan and his associates. We have thus the associate that it will be financed within our undue disturbance to the financial and commercial interests of the country."

It is understood that there have already been considerable sales of the bonds for delivery when issued, and some for the account of the Morgan syndicate at 115, payable in gold. The premium on gold yesterday declined to 14, and that on legal tenders has disappeared. There

are deposits of gold in the Sub-Treasury for examination amounting to \$1,500,000, as follows: American Exchange National Bank, \$500,000; Hanover National Bank, \$500,000; Hanover National Bank, \$500,000; Bank of New York, \$200,000, and small lots aggregating \$200,000, J. P. Morgan & Co., deposited \$1,470,000 in the Assay Office and Schulz & Ruckgaber \$145,000. To-day \$1,000,000, that arrived on the Majestic, will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury by J. P. Morgan & Co., and \$300,000 by L. Von Hoffman & Co., No gold will be withdrawn from the United States Treasury to pay for the bonds that may be awarded to the Morgan syndicate. That deposited to-day at the assay office by J. P. Morgan & Co. arrived last Sunday on the Umbria, consigned "to order," but the manifest was not entered at the Custom House until Wednesday night. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the following resolution was adopted: "Resoived, That this Chamber recognizes with grateful pride the confidence of the people in the financial strength of the country as expressed by the large subscriptions to the Government loan announced yesterday. The Chamber believes that the extraordinary success of this loan should dispel every doubt as to the ability and intention of the United States Government to redeem all its obligations in the best money of the world."

Abyssinian Campaign a Complete and Dismal Failure.

RUINOUS MISMANAGEMENT.

A Starved and Ragged Rabble Facing a Well-equipped Foe.

Cannon Still Standing Where the Mutes Broke Down Weeks Ago No Hospital Service, No Ambulances, No Medicines Nor Surgical Instruments The Food Is Bad and Insufficient, and the Troops Have Not More Than Forty Rounds of Ammunition Per Man-The Garrison at Makaile Owe Their Lives Solely to the Magnanimity of King Menelek - Re-enforerments of 50,000 Men About to Sall from Italy-" We Need More Mntes and Fewer Generals," Writes a Subaltern Special Cable Despatch to THE SEX.

LONDON, Feb. 6. The facts regarding Italy's war with Abyssinia have been grossly misrep-resented in Europe. It is admitted that the Italian troops have suffered severely at the hands of the enemy, but this is only a small part of the truth. Gen. Baratieri has been a worse fallure than Marshal Martinez Campos in The loss of many hundreds of lives of Italian troops is chargeable to his incompetence and almost incredible mismanagement by the home authorities A part of the shameful story when the whole truth is known it will startle not only Italy, but the now callous sensibilities

The censorship exercised over the news from Abyssinia is rigid and as shameful as any ever enforced by Russia or Turkey. Telegrams are stopped altogether or mutilated in such a manner that their senders find it difficult to recognize them when published; and the inviolability of the letters of private individuals is in no way respected. Signer Achille Bizzoni, the intrepid correspondent of the Milan Secolo, who upon censors and send honest reports to his journal, has been expelled from the Italian colonial territory, and the same drastic action is about to be taken against several other fearless journalists who refuse to subordinate the truth to Gen. Baratieri's vanity.

Mr. Adams thought the United States ought to proceed slowly in the matter. He went on to say that he had inquired among the larger business houses of 'minatelphia as to the conditions in Culia, and that his replies had not been satisfactory. He proceeded from this point to define the legal status of the United States with reference to Spain, with whom we have treaties of amily and commerce, and with whom also friendly relations exist. Other members of the committee questioned Mr. Adams upon other phases of the situation, and the suggestion was advanced by Mr. Met reary of kentucky that "What we want here," writes a despairing subaltern, "are more mules and fewer Generals." All the evidence shows that the transport service of the Italian armies is utterly disorganized, where it has not collapsed entirely, because of the lack of mules. Batteries of artillers remain where their last animal broke down and died weeks ago. Ammunition colthis moment is without medical stores because troops have been landed at the seashore and marched into the interior over a pestiferous, maiarial country, when healthier routes were available and known to everybody except, apparently, Gen. Baratieri's staff.

At Naples all is glitter and enthusiasm as the troop ships depart full of eager men but empty of their equipments. "You will find everything at Massowah," is the invariable official reply to the agitated regimental officers. But at Massowah there is nothing but superfluous Gen erals, confusion, and empty storehouses.

advanced by Mr. Mc reary of kentucky that recognitions of this character were purely an excell to finetion.

This brought Mr. Smith of Michigan, one of the divides of the House, and an enthusiastic sympathizer with the Cuban insurgents, into the discussion. Mr. Smith insisted that the Cuban power in the Executive. A recognition of the control of the control of the control of the cuban power in the Executive. A recognition of recognition, which should be presented to the President for his signature, would fix the responsibility where it belonged, namely, upon the legislative branch of the Government. He informed the committee that the control of the Cubans at that time.

After further discussion Mr. Hitt, the Chairman of the committee, announced that the correspondence desired had been prepared at the State Department, and that as soon as it was received by the Houseline committee would be called together to consider it.

Mr. Money of Mississippi interjected an observation that it was the duty of this Government. To this Mr. Smith made and the control of the Cubans in the light of this Government. To this Mr. Smith made and the control of the Cubans at the cubans at the control of the Cubans at t No proper campling grounds have been prepared for the troops advancing to the front, although they have often started with only day or two's rations, and, as a not unnatural result, whole regiments have straggled into Baratleri's camp starving, ragged, chocless, with half their number minus their rifles and knapsacks, which were thrown away by men

too weak to carry them. To sum up this daraning indictment of millary incompetence, the Italian army, now faced by a gallant, chivalrous, confident, and numerous foe, ready to suffer and die in defence of their country, has not more than forty rounds of ammunition per man. The food is bad and nsufficient in quantity. There is no hospital service, no ambulance, and no designated place o which the sick and wounded may be sent. Little if any drugs or medicines and no surgical instruments and appliances are at hand. If disaster does not overwhelm Cen. Baratleri and his hapless army it will not be for want of

invitation. Reënforcements of 30,000 men are about to depart from Italy. An army of more than 100,000 men will be engaged on the Italian side. This will be a really serious war before it is fought out.

The enemy are by no means savages. They are fairly well disciplined and desperate fighters. There is no disguising the fact that the others by the feel, and tortured till dead. In consequence the mines are shut down." After reading this the Captain denied that such a think had ever occurred, and when the Americy saired, eight days after this is reported to mave taken plane, the mines were in active operation and everything was peaceful and quiet garrison of Makalle owe their lives solely to the magnanimity of King Menelek. If the world's attention were not distracted by the European political crisis it would be watching this struggle with the keenest interest.

TRANSPAAL PRISONERS.

Their Examination Begins - Charges They Turn Out the Usual Griet of Small Against Them.

PRETORIA. Feb. 6. The examination of the HAVANA, Feb. 6. Col. Telerizo officially reprisoners who were arrested at Johannesburg ports that he has had an encounter with rebels and brought here for trial was opened on last in Jibacoa Pass, near Manzanillo, in the west-Monday. After the reading of the charges ern part of the province of Santiago de Cuba. Three rebels were killed and one captured, against them further hearing was set for Tues-

Three roses were kined and one captured.

Major Comas Vergara and four others of the Spanish force were wounded.

Lien, Godoy reports from Santa Clara that a number of rebels, led by Fancho Perez, Matagas, and Aragon, attacked forty civil guards who were repairing the telegraph line near Alvarez. Two Spaniards were killed and five Seriously wounded.

Lee Godoy pursued the robels and overtook. The prisoners were formally accused of having held possession of the city of Johannesburg by force for some time, and of having openly avowed their opposition to the Government of the South African republic.

The evidence showed that the Reform Committee, of which the accused were members, caused a proclamation to be prepared declaring that a Provisional Government was necessary. as Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into th Transvaal, was expected at Johannesburg and disorders might ensue. Though this proclama-

tion was prepared, it was not issued. John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who is one of the prisoners, was presenginer, who is one of the prisoners, was present in court on Monday, but was absent on Tuesday, being indisposed.

LONDON, Feb O, Mr. Circli Rhodes, ex-Fremier of Cape Colony, had an interview with Mr. Joseph Chamberian, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office this afternoon. The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present.

Gov. Bushnell and Stuft Come East,

HARTFORD, Feb. 6, Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio and staff and Mayor Robert E. McKesson of Cleveland and a delegation of citizens arrived here to-day to extend, on behalf of the No. 3 has thus acted independently of the Board of Walking Delegates' committee, State of Obio and the city of Cleveland, an invitation to the State of Connecticut and the city of Hartford to be represented at the centennial celebration of the founding of the city of eleve-land by Moses Cleveland of Connectical, on July 22 next. The Ohio party will leave on the 8:33 o'clock train to-morrow morning for New York. Gov. Bushnell and Mayor McResson will attend the banquet of the New York Ohio So-RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.- A bill which is attracting much attention was introduced in the Virginia Senate to-day by Mr. Little of Petersburg. It provides that M. E. Bibb, W. B. Penciety on Saturday night.

dieton, J. E. Bibb, T. B. Porter, A. W. Baker, William Kean, and J. J. Porter, all of Virginia, be incorporated a body politic under the name of the National Adjustment Company. Their purpose is to effect by Constitutional amend-ment the payment by Congress for emancipated slaves, one-half to go to the former owner and the other half to go to the former slave. Consul at Samon Tired of His Job. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.- J. H. Mulligan, the young Kentuckian who is Consul to Samoa, left to-night for Washington, where he goes to tender his resignation. He says he is simply tired of his job. " Help ! Help !! Help !!!" Cries Uncle Sam.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.

THE YURGAN AFFAIR.

It Is Said That Part of the Venezuelan

LONDON, Feb. 6. The Chronicle will say to-

morrow that it learns from good authority that a partial settlement between Great Britain and Venezuela has been effected or is on the verge of being effected.

It adds that it believes the settlement refers to the Yuruan affair, which consisted of the arrest of British officials by Venezuelans, for which Great Britain demanded the payment of an indemnity. The latter has held that this affair is entirely separate from the boundary

MR. BATARD'S LATEST SPEECH.

The Community of Scattment Between England and America. LONDON, Feb. 6.-Ambassador Bayard attended a charity dinner given here to night. He nade a speech, in which he expressed his pleasure at being admitted to the personal sympathy of the English people.

He said that when he recognized the community of sentiment existing between his country and theirs he felt that crossing the Atlantic was merely a change of faces, not a change of Their language and feeling did not need to be

translated. They meant one and the same thing. What ought to be easier than to maintain such a transparent truth? Yet some persons might possibly contend that the aspirations of honest men here and there are different. He did not believe it. [Cheers.]

If there was a difference it was artificial, No.

form of words or exchange of sentiments was necessary. Only let human heart speak to human heart and it would be found that all differences could be arranged.

MANITOBA'S LEGISLATURE. Intense Feeling Against Any Change in the School System,

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 6.—The Manitoba Legislature opened this afternoon, Lieut.-Gov Pattison officiating for the first time. speech from the throne referred to the late bountiful crop and to the fact that the freight rates are so high as to detract greatly from the

profits of wheat raising. Reference was made to the almost unanimous feeling in the province against accepting any modification of the national school system, as shown by the overwhelming majority secured by the Government in the recent appeal to the electorate. The session will probably be short.

WEAVER TO TILLMAN.

He Writes a Remarkable Letter to the

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.-Gen. J. B. Weaver has sent the following letter to Senator Till-"My DEAR SENATOR: I have just read with

care your recent speech delivered in the Senate. God bless you for your courageous and masterful effort. Keep your whip in your hand. It is the same one twice used in the temple scene a Jerusalem and yours, awags. Respectfully yours, "J. B. WEAVER," Jerusalem and you struck the same set of scal-

STOLE MILLIONS OF FRANCS. The French Inspector of Telephones Is Said

LONDON, Feb. 6.- The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphs under reserve that the Inspector-General of Telephones has fled to avoid meeting a charge of embezzling several

millions of francs.

PANS, Feb. 6.—The Soir confirms the report that the inspector-General of Telephones has embezzled a large sum of money and has fled to escape arrest.

PRIZE FIGHTING PROHIBITED.

The House Bill Is Passed by the Senate and Now Goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The bill to prevent prize fighting in the Territories, which was passed by the Senate to-day without division, goes to the President. Thetex: follows:

He it cuacted, &c., that any person who in any of the Territories or the District of Columbia shall volumand man, or a fight between a man and a buil, or any other animal, for money or for other thing of value, or for say championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is lett or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisement in the penliculary notices than one nor more time five value.

prischment in the penticulary not less than one nor more than five years.

Set. 2. By the term "purifishe encounter," as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows, by means of fisher otherwise, whicher with or without gloves, between two or more men, for money for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any character, or for any other thing of which any money or anything or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is better wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly.

IS MR, LANGLEY ENGAGED? Report that the Millionaire Will Wed Ac-

Cancago, Feb. 6.-It is reported here that Millionaire W. H. Langley of New York is engaged to be married to Minnie Dupree, an actress who for several years was a member of Nat Goodwin's company. She is now playing in Burmah " in New York city.

tress Minnie Dupree.

William H. Langley retired from the dry goods business a millionaire. He went to reside on Brooklyn lieights with his wife and two children. In the spring of 1893 Mrs. Langley brought a suit for divorce on statutory grounds. The charges were placed before a jury in the kings county Supreme Court, and the jury gave a verdict for Mr. Langley.

In December of the same year Mrs. Langley began another suit. On a motion for alimony and counsel fee she was defeated, Justice Smith deciding that the charges were not sufficiently definite. In Abril, 1894, Mr. and Mrs. Langley agreed to live apart, she taking the children, he setting aside an estate for her benefit.

Three Men Killed in a Race Riot.

WHITING, Ind., Feb. 6. Hungarians and Poles, embittered by troubles of five years, clashed here this afternoon. The riot was quelied after three had been killed and two The dead are Emory Szanjo, Steve Mutcha, and John Mokin.

facturer, Chicago, shot in breast; John Thomas, | was rapidly becoming a giant and its tendency foreman for Standard Oil Company, shot in right side, will die.

Raticond President Killed by the Care LEXISOTON, Ky., Feb. 6. At 8 o'clock this morning William Henry Grady, President of the Versattles and Georgetown Railroad, a have warnings so general and so strong been widely-known horseman and extensive farmer tried to cross the Louisville Southern Hailroad' near Versailles, and was stuck by a passenger | slow, but now it gathered strength and with its

England Still Clings to Trinidad.

had recognized the sovereignty of Brazil in the island of Trintdad, which the further recently occupied for a cable station, is semi-oficially

Fell Bead in a Ferry House, John J. Bahr, a musician employed in San-

ifter buying a ticket for Brookish in the Hamilton Ferry house about 6:45 o'clock last | down to 28.5. Our normal barometer is 30 evening. He lived at Bath Beach, L. I. His body was taken to the Old slip station.

A Real Triumph.

Their judgment and immense resources have enabled 6. If Mumm to attain the front rank in change pages, and the fluor trank in change pages, and the fluor comes to this country because Americans are councissours, 70,040 cases of Mumm's Extra Dry were imported in 1805, or 45,125 more than of any other brand—Adv.

WRECK IN THE TORNADO.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEA AND LAND SCOURGED BY FLOOD AND BLAST.

Bridge and 12 Men Swept Away-Bound Brook Pingued by Water and Fire at Once Rattrond Bridges Down, so that Help Could Not Reach Her- Dam Bursts Near Morristown and Sets the Lower Town Affont Boats Resent the People from Their Windows-Lives Lost in the Bay -Collapse of a Factory in Brookies with Two Dend-Big Ships Driven on Liberty Island-Flood Tales from Many Quarters,

For all this part of the country yesterday was day of disaster. Flood, wreck and damage done by the tremendous gales, causing loss of life and property, were the results of the severest storm in our records.

Eighteen miles from Hartford a bridge over the Pequatuck River fell, carrying twenty workmen down, twelve of them to their death. Swollen by the floods, the lake back of Morristown burst its dam and poured its waters into the Many inhabitants are unaccounted for. They

may be pent in their houses, unable to get out until the waters subside. At Rondout the storm swept the ice down the river, carrying away fifteen ferryboats and half a dozen grain elevators. Two buildings in Brooklyn were flattened out by the wind. In one of them two men were crushed to death.

Bound Brook had a big fire, and because of a blockade on the railroads caused by the storm was unable to get any assistance from the neighboring towns. Besides this, the Raritan River had overflowed its banks and flooded the town. There were three wrecks in the harbon and one man was drowned

The Central Railroad of New Jersey is flooded for miles and its service almost stopped. These are some of the local disasters from a evolone 1,500 miles in radius, with hurricane winds on both its northwest and southeast quadrants.

PERHAPS A DOZEN DROWNED.

Railroad Bridge at Bristol, Conn., Washed Away-Repairers Lost In the Flood.

BRISTOL, Conn., Feb. 6. Shortly after 9 o'clock twenty workmen were precipitated into Pequabuck River from the East Bristol Bridge, and from ten to twelve of them are probably

This afternoon the structure was found to be insafe, and the 4:47 o'clock train on the New England road had a narrow escape from wreck as it crossed on the way to Hartford. For some time the bridge had been looked

upon with suspicion, and a new bridge was being built and was almost completed. It was close to the bridge which was carried away tonicht. After the east-bound passenger train had passed to-night one side of the old bridge gave way to the current and with a crash went down.

The managers of the road immediately de-

spatched a wrecking train from Hartford, which

crived on the Forrestville side of the Pequabuck at 5:45. There were forty men on the train, all of whom had come from Hartford. They were bridge passable, and the work was progressing

satisfactorily, by the aid of lanterns, up to 9 o'cleck. To facilitate the work half of the men were put on the remaining portion of the old struc-ture. At 9 o'clock they were passing from

girders to another gang of men on the new bridge. The waters of the Pequabuck had been con tinually rising since morning, and at 9 o'clock were higher than ever known.

The water had risen two or three feet since the first crash at 5 o'clock, and the remainder of the bridge was really tottering while the men vere courageously standing upon it. The outer end suddenly sank and with a crash

t was carried off in the current.

The half of the gang which had been resting on more solid foundation were horror-stricken to see their working companions so suddenly

precipitated to death. In an instant, however, they became a rescudrowning men.

shore by their own exertions almost immediworkman, who plunged in after him and brought him to the shore. Finally a fourth, a fifth, and then a sixth were saved by the efforts of comrades.

Others could be seen struggling away in the débris, clinging to it, and crying for help. Many did not come in sight after the bridge went down All of Bristol was at once aroused and physiclans and volunteers immediately rushed to the

scene of the disaster. Thomas Marino was the first man taken out of the river. Soon after William P. Barry, foreman of the construction gang in the East Hartford vard, was rescued.

He was badly injured, having been crushed by falling timbers. Barry, in a great effort to talk, said that of seven in his gang six, including himself, were among

the saved. II WAS A REAL HURRICANE.

Fiercest Wind and Lowest Barometer Ever Recorded Here, For the first time on record the Weather Bureau displayed its hurricane signal yester-day-two storm flags, one above the other. That meant that this city was experiencing the heaviest storm that ever struck it; a storm greater in wind force than the memorable blizzard of 1888. It meant, too, the most urgent

of warnings to the seafaring men; that any

Captain who put out did so at the peril of his ship and all aboard of her. Like most of our big storms this one was a product of the tropics, having taken its rise from the cradle of hurricanes just north of the belt of calms on this side of the equator. On Tuesday night it began to show some power in the region of the west Gulf coast, though the winds were not high. But its area was extending north to Hilbers and east northeast to the Tennessee Valley, and it drenghed the Southern The injured are: Jacob Gladstone, eigar manu- and Gulf States with a heavy rain. The infant was to move northeast. Under orders from Washington Mr. Dunn sent the news all over from the Gulf of Mexico to Nova Scotia, and the wind that heralifed the storm's approach fluttered a hundred dage of warning along the sea. Not since the local bureau was established

At the first the storm's progress had been strength came flectness. Upward along the coast it sweet, its fierce winds flugging masses of rain in front. The centre, which on Wednes-Loxuon, Feb. 6. The report that Great Relating day night was over Alabama, was at the east coast of Virginia yesterons at boon and gave suffering New York a temperary lull four hours later. Swift as was the progressive motion of the storm, its rotary force was much greater. The despest vaccum ever known to heal records was the centre, to which its winds rushed. As the centre approached the baromford's Third Avenue Theatre, fell dead directly | eter sank to 28.80, the lowest mark ever reached here, and during the juli in the storm it went inches, Fortunately, the temperature, which before the storm's advent had for this season, remained so, otherwise New York would have been more impressed than it was with the magnitude of the storm. The great blizzard would have been outdone had the clouds pelted us with snow instead of rain. As it was, all the sidewalks were awash until late